



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

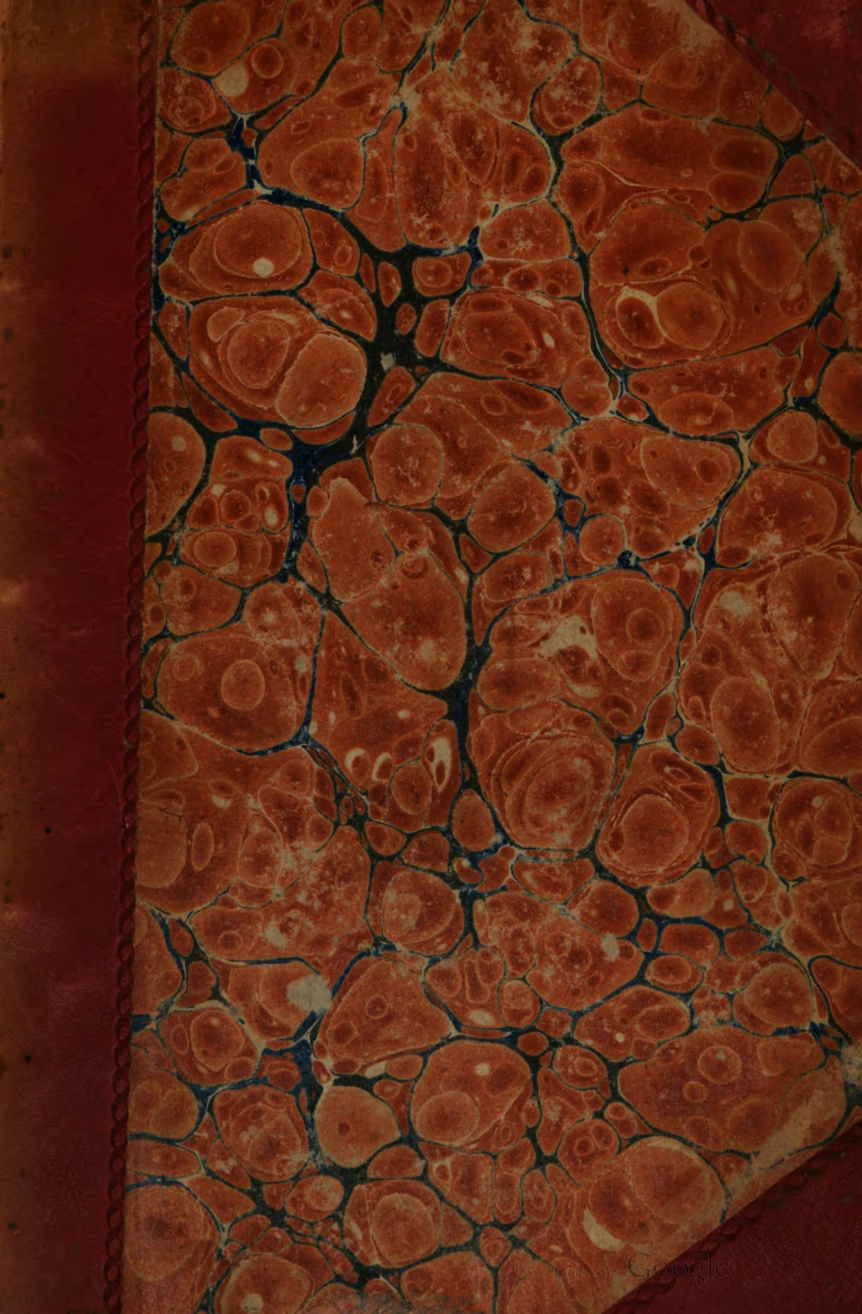
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

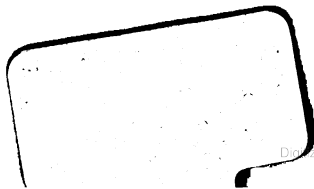
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



#

*Graph that said!*

*p. 28.*











**H A L L ' S**

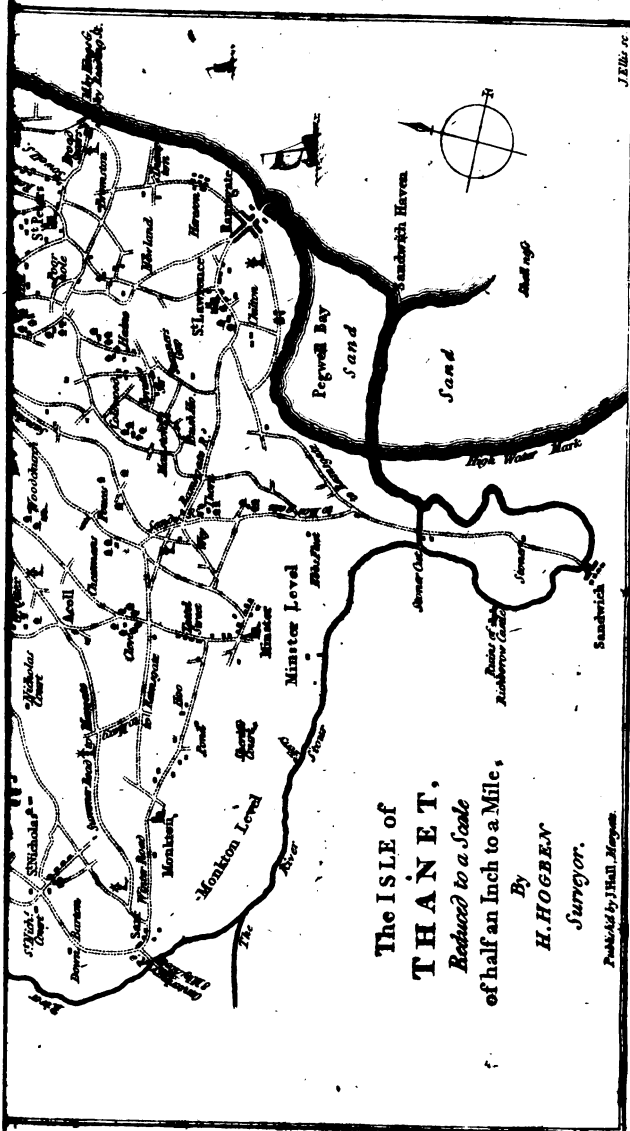
**N E W**

***MARGATE and RAMSGATE GUIDE.***









**The ISLE of  
THANET.**  
*Reduced to a Scale  
of half an Inch to a Mile,*

By  
**H. HOG BEN**  
Surveyor.

Published by J. Hall, Margate.

45

H A L L ' S  
N E W  
**MARGATE and RAMSGATE GUIDE;**  
CONTAINING  
**A DESCRIPTION**  
OF THE  
LIBRARIES, THEATRE, ASSEMBLIES, NEW-BUILDINGS,  
ACCOMMODATIONS, MODE OF BATHING,  
LISTS OF THE COACHES, DILIGENCES, HOYS, &c.  
*With the Time of their going out and coming in,*  
AND  
A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE  
**ISLE OF THANET;**  
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,  
**A MAP OF THE ISLAND,**  
TAKEN FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY.

---

Tho' numbers whom diseases wear,  
Far to Chalybeate streams repair;  
Strength to their joints, refresh'd they draw,  
And praise the virtues in the spa;  
Yet MARGATE's healthy coasts prevail,  
When steel and sulphurous steams shall fail;  
Her fons salubrious seas shall save,  
And health shall flow from every wave.

---

PRINTED FOR, AND SOLD BY J. HALL, MARGATE;

SOLD ALSO BY

P. BURGESS, Ramsgate; FLACKSTON & Co, SIMMONS & KIRKBY,  
and W. BRISTOW, Canterbury; W. GILLMAN, Rochester;  
G. LEDGER, Dover; and RIVINGTON & SONS, St. Paul's  
Church Yard, London.

M,DCC,XC.

*Google Next add!*



---

---

A

SHORT DESCRIPTION,

OF THE

ISLE OF THANET.

---

**T**HE Isle of Thanet, Tenet, Tened, or Tanet Land, is supposed to derive its name either from the British word *Tan*, or from the Saxon *Tene*, both of which signify *Fire*: For as this part, from its detached situation, was exposed to the frequent ravages of the Danes, and other Pirates; beacons were erected upon the highest places on the Island, to announce their approach, and alarm the country.

This Island is situated on the North Eastern extremity of Kent, from which County it is separated by the river *Stour*, or *Wantsum*, over which there are two bridges;

B

one

one at Sarre, where the ferry anciently was, and the other at Sandwich. The low ground between Sandwich and Reculver, through which this river passes, was formerly overflowed by the sea, and ships from the coast of France are said to have sailed this way to London instead of going round the North-Foreland. In the time of the venerable Bede, this estuary was near eight furlongs over; but the sea having gradually receded for a course of ages, it has now left an extensive level, which at this time affords rich pasturage for cattle.

The length of the Isle of Thanet from East to West, extending from the North-Foreland to Sarre, is about eleven miles, and its breadth from North to South about nine. It contains within its limits ten parishes, but of the churches seven only remain; Woodchurch, Sarre, and Stonar, being long since decayed.

It is divided into two manors, Mynstre, and Monkton; by a narrow slip of land left unplowed, called by the people of this Island a *Linch*, but in other parts of England a *Balk*; which goes quite across the Island, from Westgate, by Woodchurch and Cleve Court, to Scherreves Court; it is named St. Mildred's Linch.

The Island on its upper part to the East and North, is separated from the ocean by a perpendicular cliff of chalk,

chalk, which is generally lofty. The soil is dry and the air remarkably pure, the wind blowing off the sea from three quarters of the compass. The country is open and its surface-level, but not so much so as to offend the eye, which on the contrary, is in the summer delighted with the view of sloping fields, overspread with the pink blossoms of the sainfoin, whose vivid colours are relieved by the variegated verdure of the corn.

The inhabitants are healthy, and the salubrity of the sea air tends to make them long lived, whilst the plenty of fish renders them wonderfully prolific. To mention any particular instances of longevity, is not necessary, but it may be sufficient to say, in confirmation of the former remark, that many inhabitants of Margate, and other towns in the island, are now living, more than ninety years old, and the number of children which meet the eye of the traveller, abundantly confirm the truth of the latter observation.

The Roads about this Island were formerly intricate, and being intended only for carts and waggons, were unfit for more delicate carriages; but to the credit of the inhabitants, they have been of late years greatly improved, and are now made so commodious, that although there are no turnpikes, the traveller in Thanet will not find any want of that useful institution.

B 2

It



It may with truth be said, that the rides in this Island, are as agreeable as in any part of England ; and there being very few fences in the neighbourhood of Margate, when the harvest is in, the whole of the adjacent country may be passed over at pleasure ; the views with which the eye is delighted are admirably fine and extensive, the objects various and grand, and the very high state of cultivation in the Island, appears rather the delicate work of the gardener, than the effect of the more enlarged industry of the farmer.

Near the coast, the soil is manured by a compost or mixture of sand, sea weed, and dung, great crops being obtained from land dressed in this manner. The farmers supply the want of natural pasture in the upper parts of the Island, by sowing clover, sainfoin, lucerne, cinquefoil, trefoil, and other artificial grasses, the cultivation of which, they seem to be well acquainted with. Canary seed is also produced here in great quantity ; and the London Market is supplied with the seeds of radish, spinach, mustard, cabbage, and of all the esculent plants, from Thanet.

The farms are in general large, and the farmers wealthy, hospitable, and intelligent ; the tenants also of the smaller ones live very comfortably. The corn is either exported by the hoys to London, and sold for  
ready

ready money, or disposed of to the millers at Margate, or other towns in the Island.

Although the instruments of husbandry used here differ in some respects from those employed in other parts of England, yet few places can boast of greater skill in the science of agriculture, nor does any spot contain inhabitants more industrious. The ingenious Camden gives this account of the inferior class of people in the Isle of Thanet, which is certainly a very just one "They are," says he, "a sort of amphibious animals, who get their living both by sea and land, as having to do with both elements, being fishermen and husbandmen, and equally skilled in holding the helm or the plough according to the season of the year. They knit nets, catch cod, herrings, mackarel, go voyages, and export merchandise; the very same persons dung the land, plow, sow, reap, and carry in the corn."

They are healthy able bodied people, and every observant traveller must confess that the vigour and activity of the men is if possible exceeded by the delicacy of the softer sex, the female countenance in this Island displaying very unusual charms.

There are many things worthy of notice in the natural history of this Island, and the mineralist, the fossilist,

fossilist, and the botanist in their rambles on the sea shore may each, while in pursuit of health, enjoy his favourite amusement. The pyrites, or fire stone, may be found upon the beach in great plenty; the echinites, the belemnites, with a variety of other fossils, may be dug from the cliff, or picked up on the shore; the rocks are also covered with sea plants in great profusion, as wrack, laver, conserva, and many others; upon the beach flourishes the sea poppy, orrach, white beet, sea wormwood, sea holly; nor are the upper parts of the Island, or the levels of Mynstre and Monkton destitute of their proportion of valuable medicinal plants; such as, agrimony, arum, water betony, bog-bean, bitter-sweet, vipers bugloss, field bugloss, black bryony, white bryony, burdock, catmint, wild carrot, campion, celandine, lesser centaury, cranes-bill, colts-foot, crab-tree, water-cress, cuckow-flower, cornel-tree, dandelion, dock, elder, common and dwarf, eye-bright, fern, yellow flag, fleabane, fluellin, fumatory, goats-beard, golden-rod, gromwell, ground-pine, hounds-tongue, harts-tongue, harts-ease, hedge-mustard, hemlock, henbane, horehound, horse-tail, ground-ivy, ladies bed-straw, ladies finger, spurge laurel, brook-lime, mallow, marsh-marigold, wild marjoram, mugwort, mullein, ox-eye, wall pellitory, persicaria, plantain, common, ribwort, and sea, ragwort, ranunculus, rest-harrow, wild rocket, wood sage, fanicle, spatling poppy, spurry, succory, wild thyme, thorough-wax, star thistle, toads-flax

roads-flax, vervain, violet; willow-herb, yarrow, and many others whose names would far exceed the limits of this publication; one thing however it may be necessary to add, that fennel grows here in such abundance, as to form in many places hedges of considerable length, and to this herb, of which the bees are particularly fond, is probably owing the exquisite flavour of the honey produced in the Isle of Thanet.

I shall here conclude these general observations, with remarking that wherever the word *gate*, or *stairs*, is hereafter used, it means a sloping waggon way, cut obliquely through the cliff to the level of the beach, for the conveyance of sea weed to manure the land, and other purposes.

Margate, or Meregate, in the parish of St. John's, is the capital of the Island, and situated on its North side within a small bay; it seems to have had its name from a gate, or way into the sea, just by a little mere, now called the brooks. The lower part of the town is in a valley which extends to the sea; the upper where the new buildings mostly are, on the side of a hill. It was lately a small town, irregularly built, and the houses in general mean and low: but in more ancient times had been of such good repute for the fishing and coasting trade, as to hold a market. It seems as if nature had formed a harbour at this place, the mouth of which  
just

just admitted vessels of a small burthen, but that since the sea, in proportion as it has lost ground upon the South and Western parts of the Island, has gained upon the North and Eastern sides, the land which formed this creek was in time washed away; and the inhabitants were obliged to erect a pier, lest their town should be destroyed by the ocean; defending that part of it nearest to the water with jetties, or piles of timber. The harbour is pleasant, and used by the hoys for exporting corn to London; by the packets and yachts; and by other vessels of considerable burthen, for the importation of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland, and of deals, timber, and iron from Memel and Riga. An act has been lately obtained for building a new stone pier; this work, which is in great forwardness, will when completed add both to the security and beauty of the town, and afford a pleasant and spacious walk to such of the summer visitants, who may be desirous of inhaling the salubrious and invigorating breezes of the sea. The town is also to be paved and lighted, thirty-four respectable parishioners being appointed to superintend these very useful and necessary operations.

This place is seventy three miles from London, and seventeen from Canterbury, is a member of the port of Dover, and subject to it in all matters of civil jurisdiction, a deputy from the mayor of that Town, residing at Margate, for the purpose of adjusting petty differences.

A great

A great number of nobility, and persons of fashion, resort to Margate in the summer, both for the enjoyment of its pure and salubrious air, and for the benefit of bathing in the sea; for which latter purpose no place in the universe is so well adapted, the shore being level, and covered with the finest sand. Near the sea are several commodious bathing rooms, to which, in the morning the company resort, either to drink the water, or in turns are driven in the machines any depth into the sea, under the conduct of careful and experienced guides; at the back of the machine is a door, through which the bathers descend a few steps into the water, and an umbrella of canvass dropping over, conceals them from the publick view. Upwards of thirty of these machines are frequently employed until the time of high water; the publick is obliged to Benjamin Beale, one of the people called quakers, for the invention of them; their structure is at once simple and convenient, and the pleasures and advantages of bathing may be enjoyed in so private a manner as to be consistent with the strictest delicacy.

Since so many fashionable families have resorted to Margate, the town has been greatly improved; Cecil Square has within these few years been erected, which consists of many spacious houses and several good shops. On one of its sides is an Assembly Room, finished with great taste and elegance, and supposed to be one of the

C

the

the largest in the kingdom. It is situated upon an eminence and commands an extensive prospect of the sea; it is eighty-seven feet long, and forty-three broad, of a proportionable height, and richly ornamented. Adjoining to this room, are apartments for tea and cards, which are perfectly convenient; the ground floor consists of a good billiard and coffee room, which join the hotel, and a large piazza extending the whole length of the building; The number of subscribers to these rooms, amounts usually to above a thousand. The publick amusements are regularly conducted by Mr. Le Bas, the Master of the ceremonies.

Besides the Royal Hotel, there is another upon the Parade, of equal excellence, and several good inns, where families may be genteely accommodated until they have provided themselves with lodgings agreeable to their wishes.

In the fine field leading to the church, Hawley Square is nearly completed, one corner of which is occupied by the Theatre Royal, the other by the new Library: This magnificent room, lately built by Mr. Hall, consists of a square of forty-two feet, is seventeen feet high, and divided near the middle by a screen of columns, of the Corinthian order, which forms a kind of separation of the Library from the Toy Shop. In the center of the latter, a dome of eighteen feet diameter

diameter arises to the height of sixteen feet above the ceiling, on the top of which is placed an octagon lantern, eight feet high, from which depends a most superb and beautiful chandelier of glass. In the center of the Library (which is furnished with an extensive and valuable collection of books) is another elegant chandelier; the cases for the toys and books are ornamented with the busts of the poets, and lustres of glass contribute to the decoration of other parts of the room; a superb mirror is placed over the chimney piece and the space above the mirror is occupied by a figure of Minerva, well executed; the chimney piece is beautified with the nine muses, in Mr. Thorpe, of Princes Street's patent composition, which, together with the ornaments upon the walls and columns, and the decorations on the ceiling, do great credit to the taste and execution of that ingenious artist. Without the building, on two sides, is a handsome colonnade, under which the company may walk without being incommoded by the rain or sun: the impressions of magnificence and grandeur which are excited when this superb building is brilliantly illuminated, and filled with beauty, taste, and elegance, beggar all description. The nobility and gentry, ever ready to reward merit, have honoured Mr. Hall with their most distinguished patronage, and have left him no reason to repent of his exertions for their pleasure and amusement: under this building are very extensive Wine Vaults, belong-



ing to the same proprietor ; who being the importer of his own liquors, is enabled to supply the tables of the company, with every sort of the first quality, and at most reasonable prices. A good engraving of the inside of the Library, from a drawing of Miss Keate's, of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, and executed with great taste. by Mr. Malton, of Conduit Street, may be had at Mr. Hall's. The Post Office adjoins the Library, and is under Mr. Hall's direction. The Theatre Royal, built about three years ago, is a neat and elegant structure after the model of Covent Garden ; its scenery was executed by Mr Hodgins : the Patentees, Mate and Robson, are not wanting in any thing which can render their new undertaking worthy support ; good actors are retained at large salaries, and every attention is paid by the acting manager to the accommodation and entertainment of the publick.

Besides the grand Library, there are two others in the Church Field, kept by Mr. Silver, and Mr. Champion ; and a fourth near the water, in a very pleasant situation, kept by Mr. Garner, each of which has a good collection of books ; there are also several Coffee Rooms for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, where the publick papers are read, and tea and card parties frequently formed ; indeed nothing is omitted that can in any degree contribute to the convenience  
or

or pleasure of the nobility and gentry who resort to this place.

A bank has been for several years opened here, by Messrs. Cobb and Son, whose fidelity and punctuality in business have rendered their establishment a very great publick convenience.

With regard to the efficacy of sea bathing, it is sufficient to observe, that in all cases where general bathing can be of service, the sea is at least equal to any other bath; and in all cutaneous and glandular disorders vastly superior. If warm bathing is necessary, there are at Mitchener's two salt water baths, on a very good construction, which may be filled in a few minutes, and the water brought to any degree of heat with the greatest facility. After bathing in the sea it is usual to walk, the places most frequented are the fort and rope walk; although when the tide is out, the company often ramble upon the sands to collect shells and sea weed, many varieties of which are to be found in the neighbourhood of Margate. The sands extend several miles on each side of the town, and may be passed with safety four or five hours in a day. The ocean upon the one hand, with a great many ships in view, steering different courses, and the caverns and grottos worn in the high chalky cliffs on the other, contribute

contribute to form a scene at once awfully grand and pleasingly romantic.

Near the fort has been lately erected an exceeding good room, where the company often breakfast and drink tea, and adjoining is a neat bowling green with alcoves; the prospect from hence is delightful; every vessel sailing to and from London, is within a short distance, and forms a moving picture, beautiful beyond description: two octagon rooms have been lately built by Mr Booth, at opposite corners of the green, for the better accommodation of the company, and an orchestra for the band of music which attends every Monday in the season, on the publick breakfasts at Prospect Coffee House. Near this place Captain Hooper has erected a curious horizontal windmill, for the purpose of grinding corn, upon so large a scale, and of such wonderful mechanism, as to render it well worthy the inspection of all who are fond of the productions of art and ingenuity.

In fine weather, parties frequently divert themselves with fishing, or in visiting such ships as are lying at anchor in the road, the company will also be able with great safety, and at an easy expence, to take a view of the most remarkable places, in the Netherlands, Holland, and France; as there are paquets regularly sailing between Margate and Ostend; the distance is  
but

but twenty leagues, which with a fair wind they run in nine or ten hours; several pleasant tours may be made within a short time in Flanders, Holland or France, and an excursion to the continent for ten or twelve days would afford great entertainment to persons desirous of seeing it. In that time may be visited with great ease, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, the Hague, Liege, the Spa, Cambray, and St. Omers; a particular description of which places, with an accurate account of their distances from each other, the best routes, and other articles of useful information is to be found in a small publication, entitled the Traveller's Vade Mecum through the Netherlands, Holland, and France, published by Mr. Hall.

For the convenience of the company, the post comes in from London daily, Monday excepted, and returns thither every day but Saturday; and coaches as well as diligences run continually.

There is a good market here exceedingly well supplied with butchers meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables; having an easy communication by water with the metropolis, the shops are well provided with all kinds of articles, in the various branches of trade. The hoys and yachts, sail to and from London every day, and the expence for each Passenger is very moderate. They are all well fitted up, and in some of them one or two  
separate

separate cabbins may be hired, so that families can be as genteelly accommodated as in their own pleasure boats. The passage is frequently made in ten or twelve hours: the most favourable wind to London is East, South East; and the best from that place, West, North West.

The church of Margate is dedicated to St. John the baptist, and was built in the year one thousand and fifty: it was formerly a chapel to Minster, but was made parochial in one thousand two hundred and ninety. In it are many monuments of great antiquity, and others of a later date; to the memory of several families of distinction in the neighbourhood, for the accommodation of the company, seats have been erected in the middle chancel; prayers are read, every Wednesday, and Friday, and an additional sermon preached every Sunday during the summer season: for which extra duty the curate is very liberally rewarded by the subscribers to his book at the libraries.

Among the improvements at this place, must be mentioned the schools: there are two for the reception of young ladies, and one good boarding school in the town, and another in the church-field for young gentlemen; besides a private feminary lately established by a very respectable and intelligent clergyman; so that the health, and the education of the children who come for

for the benefit of sea bathing may, be both attended to.

There are also several good boarding houses, where such Gentlemen and Ladies as may not choose the trouble of keeping house, will find themselves very comfortably, and genteelly accommodated.

A Physician of great ability is resident in the town, and several good Surgeons and Apothecaries.

A Charity School has been lately established for the education of forty boys, and an equal number of girls; supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, and much assisted by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry who resort to Margate in the summer.

The following account of the Fort, from Lewis, may not perhaps be disagreeable; " A little above the  
" town of Margate, to the Northward, is a small piece  
" of ground called the Fort, which has been a long  
" time put to that use, and was formerly maintained  
" at the parish charge; a large and deep ditch is on  
" the land side of it next the town, which used to be  
" scoured and kept clean of weeds and rubbish; at its  
" entrance towards the East, was a strong gate, which  
" was kept locked, to preserve the ordnance, arms

D

" and

“ and ammunition, for here were two brass guns,  
“ which the parish bought and repaired at their own  
“ charge ; here was likewise a watch house, in which  
“ men used to watch with the parish arms in time of  
“ war. This place is still made use of ; a gunner is  
“ appointed by the Government, with a salary of  
“ twenty pounds a year, and a flag hoisted upon  
“ occasion : there are likewise sent hither from the  
“ Tower, ten or twelve pieces of ordnance, with  
“ carriages. This provision is not only a great safe-  
“ guard to the town, but a means of preserving mer-  
“ chant ships going round the North-Foreland into  
“ the Downs, from the enemies privateers, which often  
“ lurk thereabouts to snap up ships sailing that way,  
“ which cannot see them behind the land. For as  
“ these privateers lie exposed to the places on the  
“ other side of the Foreland, particularly Bradshaw, an  
“ account is sent to the gunner of this fort, who gives  
“ notice to the ships sailing that way, of their danger,  
“ by hoisting a flag, and firing a gun.”

Since Lewis's time the appointment of a gunner has been discontinued, the gate at the entrance of the fort taken away, and the large and deep ditch has been converted into a small square. Several pieces of ordnance are however still remaining in the fort, but it is now made use of only as a pleasant walk after  
bathing,

bathing, or for an evening ramble ; as it commands a very delightful view of the sea.

In the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a female beaked whale came on shore at Margate. It was twenty-seven feet in length, and in its girth seventeen ; Dale, in his History of Harwich, describes a fish of this kind, and Mr. Pennant places it among the cetaceous fish without teeth ; but Mr. Hunter, Surgeon, of this place, in dissecting the head of the fish first mentioned, discovered four teeth just penetrating the gums, in the lower jaw, which led him to conjecture that this animal had scarcely attained half its growth, and that its common length might, when the whale was full grown, be at least sixty feet.

About three quarters of a mile from Margate, is Drapers, an Alms-house, or Hospital, founded by Michael Yoakly of this parish ; it was built in the year seventeen hundred and nine, and consists of ten very comfortable apartments, one of which is appropriated for an overseer, and the other for poor persons belonging to the parishes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Acole : they are allowed coals and a yearly stipend, and have each a slip of ground, as a garden ; this institution being intended for the relief of indigence, not for the encouragement of idleness ; the founder has in his will specified the qualifications of



such as are to be admitted; they must be industrious and of a meek, humble, and quiet spirit; the company frequently form parties to drink tea at some of the apartments, in all which a great degree of neatness and simplicity is to be found. The humane heart, blessed with sensibility, must enjoy a luxurious repast, in observing the effects of that benevolence which has rendered so many worthy objects comfortable in the decline of life, after having perhaps weathered many of its calamities and storms. The stipend given at Drapers being found not so fully adequate to the intentions of its charitable founder, as formerly, owing to the increase which has taken place in the price of provisions since it was originally allowed; George Keate, Esq. has, with his usual benevolence, for several years promoted a subscription among the company, by which a considerable addition has been made to the comforts, and conveniences of these poor people.

At Nash Court, about a mile from Margate, are the remains of an ancient seat of a good family. In the reign of Henry IV. it was in the possession of the Garwintons of Beaksbourne, and afterwards, by intermarriages, passed into the families of Haut and Isaack; the memory of which alliances is preserved upon the painted glass, in the windows of this mansion, on which the arms of the several families are delineated. It has been used lately as a tea garden.

About

About a mile and a half from Margate is the ruin of a fine old mansion, called Dandelion; this was the seat of a family, in ancient times, called Dent de Lion, as appears by divers old deeds, some of which are of such antiquity as to be without a date, and some as high as Edward I but about the reign of Henry IV. the name appears to have received its present appellation. In this last prince's time the estate belonged to John Dandelion, who is buried in the North chancel of the church at Margate; on the stone over his grave is his effigies in brals, and under it an inscription, declaring that he died upon the day of the invention of the holy cross, in the year one thousand four hundred and forty-five; the name, from the failure of male issue, upon his death became extinct. This seat was anciently walled round, according to the old manner of fortifying against bows and arrows; part of the wall is still standing, with the gatehouse, built with brick and flints in rows, having loop holes and battlements at top. Over the main gate are the arms of Dandelion, namely, sable three lions rampant, between two bars d'ancette argent. On the right hand of this gate, is a smaller one for common use, at the right corner of which is a blank escutcheon, and on the left a demy lion. with a label out of its mouth, on which is written in the old Saxon characters, Daundelion. Under the right side of the gate, as you go from the farm yard, was found, in the year seventeen hundred and three, a room large enough

enough to hold eight or ten men, in which was a great many pieces of lachrymatory urns, of earth and glass; under the other side of the gate is a well prison: In the window of the dining room in the mansion house, are the arms of Dandelion, quartered with those of Petit: The house is now occupied by a tenant, who has fitted it up for the reception of parties who walk or ride that way, and choose to refresh themselves; a good bowling green has been made, planted round with evergreens and flowering shrubs, and upon the Terrace raised above the green, are alcoves for the Ladies, who frequently drink tea in them, while the gentlemen are playing bowls: The walk to this place is extremely pleasant, and in many parts of the road, affords a fine view of the sea, of the Isle of Sheppy, and of the Reculvers.

There is a public breakfast at Dandelion every Wednesday in the season; a band of music attends, and cotillions and country dances beguile the hours on the green until two o'clock. It is but justice to say that Mr. Staines, the original projector of this public amusement, and the present occupier of the farm, spares neither pains nor expence to render Dandelion one of the most pleasing scenes in the neighbourhood; and it is universally acknowledged by those who visit it, that they depart with much reluctance from this  
sweet

sweet retreat, and derive the greatest satisfaction from the entertainment and attention they meet with there.

In order to accommodate a few families who may wish to reside near this delightful spot, Mr. Staines has, at a great expence, built some very good lodging houses near the grove, which must prove a very delightful summer residence.

Hengrove in the parish of Margate is a manor that formerly belonged to Sir Henry of Sandwich, to whom Robert Abbot, of St. Austin's granted a license, in the year one thousand two hundred and thirty, to build a chapel or oratory, in which he might cause divine service to be celebrated by his own chaplain. The ruins of this little chapel are still to be seen in an open field near the great road leading from Margate to Sandwich, without any house or building near it.

Salmeston or Salmanston Grange is another manor in the parish of Margate, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Austins. While the monks were possessed of this estate they farmed it themselves, and occupied the mansion house, as a Country residence. Upon the dissolution of the monastery, this Grange fell to the crown, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Archbishop, by whom it is leased out on lives. The tenant of this estate is obliged by his lease, to pay  
to

to the vicars of St. John, of St. Peter, and St. Lawrence every Midsummer day two bushels of wheat. And the first week in Lent to twenty four poor parishioners of Minster, St. John, St. Peter and St. Lawrence, six from each parish, nine loaves and eighteen herrings, and in the middle of Lent the same: and also to twelve poor parishioners of the said four parishes three from each two ells of blanket: and also to every poor man and woman coming to Salmanstone on Monday and Friday, from May the third, to June the twenty-fourth, one dish of pease. But this last clause says Lewis is almost obsolete, owing as it is said to the tenants, taking advantage of the vague meaning of dish, the word used in the lease, and accordingly giving the poor people so few pease that it was not worth their while to go for them. The walls of the chapel and infirmary are still entire, but the windows being demolished, and the inside ornaments taken away, one of these buildings is now used as a barn, the other as a granary.

To the left of Margate, between Northdown and Kinggate, are Hackendown banks, two barrows of earth, which mark the spot whereon a bloody battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons in the year eight hundred and fifty-three. The concurrent testimony of history, long tradition, and the etymology of the word (Field of Battle Axes) and more particularly the urns and bones found buried there, leave little  
room

room to doubt the truth of this action. One of these banks was opened on the twenty-third of May, in the year seventeen hundred and forty-three, by Mr. Thomas Read, owner of the lands, in the presence of many hundred people: A little below the surface of the ground, were found several graves, cut out of the solid chalk, and covered with flat stones: They were no more than three feet long, and the bodies seemed to have been thrust into them almost double: several urns made of coarse earthen ware, and capable of holding two or three quarts, had been buried with them, which crumbled into dust upon being exposed to the air: The bones were large, but not gigantick, and for the most part perfectly sound. In June seventeen hundred and sixty-five, the smaller tumulus was opened by order of Henry, Lord Holland, who had purchased the ground; the appearances were similar to the former, but no urns were found. The best historians record the battle to have been fought so near the sea, that many of the combatants were pushed over the cliff during the action, and it seems probable that most of the slain were thrown over afterwards, as no other remains of bodies appear to have been found.

In memory of this battle Lord Holland has erected a monument in the style of antiquity, with a proper inscription, on the larger of the two banks.

E

D. M.

D. M.

Danorum & Saxonum hic occisorum.  
 dum de Solo Britannico  
 (Militis nihil a se Aleinum putant)  
 Britannis perfide & crudeliter olim expulsi  
 inter se demicaverunt.

Hen : de Holland

Posuit.

Qui duces, qualis hujus prælii exitus,  
 nulla notat historia :

Annum circiter D CCC L evenit pugna  
 Et Pugnam hanc evenisse fidem faciunt  
 Ossa Quamplurima

Quæ sub hoc & altero Tumulo huic vicino sunt sepulta.

*In English.*

To the memory of the Danes and Saxons, who  
 where fighting for the possession of Britain,  
 (Soldiers think every thing their own) the Britons  
 having before been perfidiously and cruelly ex-  
 pelled. This was erected by Henry, Lord Holland.  
 No history records who were the commanders  
 in this action, or what was the event of it. It  
 happened about the year eight hundred, and that  
 it happened on this spot is probable, from the  
 many bones which are buried under this and the  
 adjacent tumulus

At

At a small distance from these banks, is a breach in the cliff, formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's-gate, from a tradition that it was finished upon the festival of that saint; it is now denominated Kingsgate; which latter appellation it received by order of King Charles II. who landed here with the Duke of York, on the thirteenth of June, sixteen hundred and eighty-three. The following inscription is on the portal.

Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi  
Nunc Regis jussu Regia Porta vocor.

Hic excenderunt Car. II. R.  
et Ja. dux Ebor. 30 June 1683.

*Englished.*

I once by Saint Bartholomew was claim'd,  
But now so bids the King, am Kingsgate nam'd.  
King Charles II. and James Duke of York,  
landed here, 30 June 1683.

At this place, situated on a pleasant bay, stands the delightful seat of the late Lord Holland, intended by its architect Sir Thomas Wynne (now Lord Newborough) to represent Tully's Formian Villa, on the coast of Baia; the saloon of Neptune, and some other of the apartments are very fine; on the front of the house towards the sea is a noble portico of the Doric order; the wings are faced with squared flint of curious

E 2

workmanship;



workmanship; the back front consists of several buildings exactly answering to each other upon the opposite sides of the garden, the whole being connected with surprising convenience: Here are also a great number of antique marble columns, statues, busts, vases, purchased in Italy at a very considerable expence. The cieling of the great saloon was painted by Mr. Hake-well, junior of Broad Street, Soho Square; the beautiful columns of Scagliola in imitation of Porphyre, were executed by Messrs Bartoli and Richter, of great New-port Street, London, who have since raised those of the Pantheon in that city. The garden is very neat: At the upper end of the long walk leading to the Convent is a beautiful column of black Kilkenny marble, erected to the memory of the late Countess of Hillsborough, and called Countess Pillar, with this inscription

This Pillar  
is erected to the honour of  
Margaret of Kildare,  
Countess of Hillsborough,  
And alas! in memory to  
of that most amiable woman,  
who died at Naples, Anno 1767.

Nor is there a greater singularity in the structure of the House, than in the form of the several buildings erected on the adjacent grounds, which are so contrived as to represent ruined edifices of antiquity; the most considerable of these are the convent, the castle and the beadhouse

beadhouse which contribute at once to the advantage and the entertainment of their proprietor: the traveller also is pleased and surprized with the singularity of finding a number of snug fishermen's huts, within the walls of a convent, of seeing a formidable castle affording shelter to his horses, and of experiencing himself in a beadhouse all the comforts and conveniences of an English tavern. The convent designed to represent one of those ancient monasteries formerly so numerous in this kingdom, consists of a noble gateway and porter's lodge divided into two small, and one very large apartment. The adjoining cloister contains five cells, inhabited by several poor and industrious families; an ancient monument appears amidst the ruins of the chapel, on which rest two figures, whom you may suppose to have been two of the old Reguli of the kingdom of Kent.

Countess Fort contains a round tower quite in ruins, with a circular outwork in the manner of our ancient fortifications; it was designed by the architect for an Icehouse. The castle is exactly in the stile of building of those raised by Edward the first in Wales, to secure the conquest of that mountainous country; it serves the family for coach houses, and stables. The gate or passage to the sea, has the remains of a portcullis to prevent any sudden attack from Privateers. The top of the Gothick arch serves as a line of communication between the North and South sides of a saluting platform.

form of twenty four pieces of cannon, on the side of the gate next the sea, is inscribed in Saxon characters God bleſs Barth'lem's gate, the beadhouse has the appearance of a chapel dedicated to St. Peter the patron of fishermen and of the parish church ; it has always been a house of entertainment, parties are often formed in the season to dine or to drink tea there, and meet with the greatest civility and attention from Mrs. Wragg, the present tenant.

The temple of Neptune is a mixture of the ancient Roman, and the Gothic architecture ; the following inscriptions are on the pedestal of the statue of Neptune, to whom it is inscribed.

## I.

Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda  
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.

*Engliſhed.*

Thanet, round Isle, compass'd by water, reckon'd,  
Fertile and clean, to none on earth the second.

## II.

Divo Neptuno  
Insulæ Tanatos  
Defensori

Ædium Whitfieldensium \*

\* Lord Holland purchased this Estate of Robert Whitfield Esq. who had apartments in his Lordship's new house, as long as he lived.

Præcipue

Præcipue tutori  
 Portæ Regiæ et terrarum  
 Circumjacentium  
 Patrono  
 Hanc statuam  
 Prope Œdes prædictas compertam  
 DDD do. 1768  
 H. de Holland  
 Jam senior fractusque

*Englished.*

To the God Neptune, protector of the Isle of Thanet;  
 particularly the defender of the house of Whitfield,  
 Patron of Kinggate and its environs, this statue, found  
 near the aforesaid house, was dedicated in the year 1768,  
 by Henry, Lord Holland, now old and infirm.

III.

Thy fisheries yield food, thy commerce wealth,  
 Thy baths give vigour, and thy waters health.

IV.

Whitfield was safe while Neptune kept his door,  
 Neptune retir'd, and Whitfield is no more.

Arx Ruochim; the Isle of Thanet was formerly call-  
 ed in the old British language, Innis Ruochim, or  
 Romans Isle, hence this tower had its name. The  
 outwork

outwork of flint, which surrounds the white tower, resembles those castles erected by Henry VIII. for the protection of the Kentish coast; inscription on a tablet,

Arx Ruochim  
Secundum Rev: et admodum ornatum  
et eruditum virum Cornelium Willes  
Tempore principis Vortigern  
Annum circiter CCCCXLVIII.  
Ædificata.

*Englished.*

Romans tower according to the opinion of the Rev. and very accomplished and learned Cornelius Willes, built in the time of King Vortigern, about the year 448.

Harley tower, built in the style of Roman architecture, in honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1768.

*On the Cordón.*

Majistratus indicat virum.

The Magistracy shews the man.

*On the Tablet.*

This tower was built to the honour of Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, in the year of our Lord 1768.

Jussum

Justum et tenacem propositi virum  
non civium ardor prava jubentium  
Mente quatit Solida.

*Englished...*

The man in conscious virtue bold  
Who dares his secret purpose hold  
Unshaken hears the crowds tumultuous noise;

Whitfield tower in the full perfection of Gothick architecture, is very elegant. The beauty of its shaft was equalled by the ornaments which graced its summit; but were blown down, by the wind, the first winter after it was finished: on the tablet, are the following lines:

This tower built  
on the highest spot of this island  
is dedicated  
To the memory of Robert Whitfield, Esq.  
The ornamental and  
(Under Thomas Wynne, Esq.)  
The Adorner of Kingsgate.

*A Catalogue of the Statues, Busts, Columns, at Kingsgate.*

*In the Portico.*

Two columns of marble of Brescia di Sarravezza  
vases, purple and white variegated.

F

One

One of antique Parian marble veined.

One of Pavonazetta marble, grey and white.

Two of deep brown alabaster of Picòrelli.

*In the Recesses of the Portico.*

Two very ancient Sarcophagi.

*In the Saloon of Neptune Niches next the Window.*

A statue of Sappho, of statuary marble; a most elegant figure.

A slave bearing a large water vessel, much admired for the firmness of attitude in supporting the weight on his shoulders.

*In the lower Niches.*

A figure of Hecuba.

Opposite, another Female Figure, not known.

*In the Angles of the Colonnade.*

A very fine bust of Trajan statuary marble.

A very scarce and valuable bust of Caligula in his youth, statuary marble.

M. T. Cicero with a plinth of Giallo, Sierna marble.

Two unknown.

A fine Head of Seneca expiring.

Another of Æsculapius.

*On*

*On the Chimney Piece.*

A fine Etruscan vase, some beautiful antique pateras, small basso relievos of Homer and Pluto, in antico rosso.

*On a Table.*

An admirable bust of Democritus, presented to Lord Holland, by Sir Charles Bunbury, with the following lines:

My dear Lord, as a proof of my love and regard,  
Accept of this busto, which comes with this card.  
And may the old Grecian's ridiculous physz,  
Inspire you with notions as cheerful as his.  
Persuade you with patience your griefs to endure,  
And laugh at those evils no weeping can cure.

Opposite, a bust of Sir Thomas Wynne (now Lord Newborough) in white marble.

*In the Vestibule of the Saloon.*

Centre nich—a very large Grecian urn, finely ornamented.

The story, in basso relievo, is the Suove Taurilia, or sacrifice of the swine, sheep, and bull.

A satyr, and a Cleopatra.



*In the Recess of the Vestibule of the House, opposite the  
Stair Case.*

An antique small pillar, capital and base, with a bust of  
Æsculapius, in white marble.

*In the Drawing Room, or French Room.*

Two large beautiful tables of Rosso granito.

Two fine vases of white Alabaster.

*In the Circular Room.*

Four large statues on large and curious urns, which  
serve as pedestals,—1. Flora, 2. Hygeia, 3. Diana  
Venatrix, 4. Venus.

A beautiful Corinthian capital, in white marble, dug  
from the ruins of old Rome.

A sacrifice.

A marine pillar of white marble.

A Roman eagle of black Namur marble.

*In the Passage Room.*

A small head of Plato, in Giallo-antico.

A small column of Giallo-antico.

Two ditto of Pietra Santa.

A basso relievo, of statuary marble, supposed to be a  
sepulchral piece of Marcus Aurelius and the younger  
Faustina.

The head of a boy in statuary marble.

**Casts**

Casts in terra cota, of Antonius, the dying Gladiator, the Wrestlers, Perseus and Andromeda, Venus, attended by Cupid on a Dolphin, the reverse of the same figure, a Centaur with a Cupid on his back.

Two white marble pedestals for vases.

Two satyrs heads.

A pair of green oriental granite vases fluted.

An exceedingly large and beautiful Plinth of Giallo Antico, modern.

A pair of ditto of alabaster of Volterra, near Florence, fluted, and very fine, modern.

A pair of ditto grey marble, with white veins, antique and perfect.

*In the Library.*

Two lava tables, highly polished.

*On the Chimney Piece.*

A small Hymen, in white marble.

A Medusa of the same size.

Casts in bronze of three capital statues,—Hercules killing the Centaur, the Lion killing the Ox, the Lion killing the Horse.

A variety of articles dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

*In Charles Tower.*

A Granite pillar.

An antique urn with an inscription.

Two Termini, one Æsculapius, the other a Faun.

The

The heads of Rosso antico, and the pedestals of Lava.

A fine Sarcophagus.

Many Cinerary urns, of different sizes, and some of exquisite workmanship.

Fragment of an altar, dedicated to Diana.

Ditto of a pillar.

Ditto of a square stone, with an inscription.

Ditto of a piece of Lava, part of the pavement of the streets of Pompeia.

*In the Repository.*

Two small columns of black Egyptian marble.

Two large ditto of grey Berdilio marble.

Two large ditto verd antique, and the fragments of the same marble, very valuable.

Two small fluted columns of antique white marble.

An ancient door way of Rosso antico.

The Deæ Matres; Three female figures without heads, the drapery very fine.

A cinrary urn.

Fragment of an antique cornice of white marble.

Ditto of Bacchus.

Ditto, not known.

A head of an Ox, in white marble.

*Without Doors, over the Gateway.*

Two beautiful Basso relievos of white statuary marble, the one supposed to be an oration of Marcus Aurelius, the other the story of Ceres and Proserpine.

A broken

A broken pillar with the base of Sarravezza marble.  
Some stones from the Giants Causeway, in the County  
of Antrim, in Ireland.

Lava from Naples.

At the distance of half a mile from Kingsgate, is the Northforeland, the cantium of Ptolomey, and the extreme eastern point of England. This cape projects into the sea, in the form of a ballion, on which is a strong octagon light house of squared flint, erected in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-three; a large fire of coals is lighted every night on the top of it, and kept blazing until day, as a direction to ships sailing near the coast. Every British vessel going round this point, pays two-pence upon each ton, and every foreign one four-pence, towards the support of this light: It is under the direction of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. At Stone, a small distance from hence, a pleasant country seat was built a few years ago, by Sir Charles Raymond, for his summer residence: it is now the property of Wm. Breton, Esq.—I am almost tempted to hazzard a conjecture, that this place, from its name, might have been the Lapis Tituli of the Romans; to fix whose situation, has so much engaged the attention of our antiquarians. Not far from hence, formerly stood one of those beacons, which used to be fired to alarm the country, in case of invasion: it consists of a tall piece of timber, at whose  
top,

top, through a pully, was an iron chain to draw up a barrel of lighted pitch, on that occasion: a few years since, some remains of this timber was dug up, on the top of the Beacon-hill, about fifty-five rods nearer to Stone than the present light house: in the year fifteen hundred and one, frequent mention is made of lands lying near or about the Beacon, *juxta le beken, apud le beken, viam ducent ad le Beken.*

Hence we descend to Broadstairs, a considerable hamlet, in the parish of St. Peter; it is a sea port, and here are the ruins of an old gateway, built with stone and flint, and formerly defended by a portcullis, to prevent the inroads of privateers; here are also the remains of a Romish chapel, once held in such veneration by sailors, that ships, as they passed this way, used to lower their top-sails to salute it. Upon the second day of February, seventeen hundred and sixty-two, a large male whale, of the spermaceti kind, came on shore at this place, whose dimensions were as follows:

|                                  |   |   | Feet | Inches |
|----------------------------------|---|---|------|--------|
| Length                           | — | — | 61   | 0      |
| Circumference                    | — | — | 45   | 0      |
| Perpendicular height on its side |   |   | 12   | 0      |
| Distance of the fins             | — | — | 8    | 6      |
| From the nose to the eye         | — |   | 1    | 3      |
|                                  |   |   |      | From   |

|                            |   | Feet | Inches |
|----------------------------|---|------|--------|
| From the nose to the fin   | — | 1    | 6½     |
| From ditto to the spout    | — | 1    | 0      |
| Length of the fin          | — | 4    | 6      |
| Breadth of ditto           | — | 3    | 0      |
| From the tail to the navel | — | 15   | 0      |
| Penis                      | — | 6    | 0      |
| Lower jaw                  | — | 8    | 0      |

Many new buildings have been lately erected at Broadstairs, and such families who may not choose to mix in the gaiety and pleasure of a public place, will find this little town, a very pleasant and eligible situation.

One mile to the west of Broadstairs, is the pleasant village of St. Peters, which has an exceeding beautiful little church, the tower of which, is a well-known sea mark, and commands an extensive prospect from its top; there is a great crack in the steeple of this church, from the summit to the bottom, which is said to have been occasioned by the shock of an earthquake, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The town of Ramsgate is situated in a cove of the chalky cliff, upon the South side of the island. It was originally an obscure village, but of late years has been much improved. It is built in the form of a cross, and

G

has

has many elegant and commodious houses; since sea-bathing has been fashionable, Ramsgate has been much resorted to during the summer. A very neat chapel of ease has been lately erected. There is a good assembly room, and several good inns; an elegant toy shop, and valuable and extensive library, the business of which is conducted with much assiduity and attention by Mr. Burgess. There are besides, a coffee room, near the sea, and an exceeding good billiard room. Warm salt-water baths, on a very good construction, have lately been completed here. The lodging houses are convenient, many new ones having been built within these few years for the better accommodation of summer visitants. In consequence of an act obtained a short time since, the town has been paved, and a market established, which is well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. Hoys, and yatches compleatly fitted up for the reception of passengers, sail twice a week to and from London, to which place coaches and diligences run every morning, returning thence every evening during the summer. From the harbour is a delightful view of the Downs and the coast of France. The walks on the piers are exceedingly pleasant, as are those upon the cliffs, and on the sands.

The new harbour, a stupendous work, was begun in the year seventeen hundred and fifty. It is built chiefly  
of

of white Purbeck stone, and extends itself into the ocean near eight hundred feet, before it forms an angle. Its breadth at top, is about twenty-six feet, including a strong parapet, which runs all along its outside. The depth of the harbour increases gradually from eighteen to thirty-six feet, and its entrance is three hundred feet wide. This harbour is intended as a place of refuge for ships, in hard gales of wind from South-east, to West, North-west when they are exposed to the utmost danger in the Downs; and the shelter it has already afforded to numerous shipping sufficiently proves its utility. In December seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, there were upwards of one hundred and twenty sail in the basin, or inner harbour, at one time, and in the outer harbour above thirty. An additional work is now carrying on from the East pier head, which is to extend three hundred feet farther into the ocean, this, when compleated, it is supposed will make the mouth of the harbour more commodious.

Ramsgate is in the parish of St. Lawrence, but maintains its poor separately.

St. Lawrence is a very pleasant village, which derives its appellation from the saint of that name, to whom the church is dedicated: it is about two miles South of St. Peters, and four from Margate, was formerly under Minster, but made parochial and a vica-



age in the year one thousand two hundred and seventy-five. At a small distance from the church to the eastward are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to the holy Trinity, now converted into a cottage; in this chapel was founded a chauntry, for the support of which, several lands hereabouts were given, which were seized by the crown at the time of the reformation. In this parish, was born one Joy, who in King William the Third's reign had such reputation for strength, that he was called the English Sampson, and the Strong Man of Kent, and had the honour to perform several of his feats before the king and royal family. In the year sixteen hundred and ninety-nine, this man's picture was engraved, with the representation of several of his performances; among which were the pulling against an exceeding strong horse; breaking a rope which would bear thirty-five hundred weight, and lifting two thousand two hundred and forty pounds.

About a mile from Ramsgate, is an extensive and beautiful bay, near a small village, called Pegwell: parties are frequently formed for dining or drinking tea at this place; and there is a house on a very pleasant spot fitted up for their accommodation.

Between Ramsgate and Sandwich are the remains of the ancient Stonar; supposed by Usher and several other antiquarians, to have been the Lapis Tituli of the

the Romans: the church stood on a small eminence, about half a mile from the River Stour, to the eastward of the great road. This town seems to have been populous in the time of William Rufus, as appears from a court's having been held at Stonar in that king's reign, by the justices, in which it was agreed between the men of Lundenwic, or Sandwich, and the people of Stonar, that the abbot's privileges should extend from the shore, to the middle of the water of the Wantsum. This town was plundered and burnt by the French in the year thirteen hundred and eighty-five, from which it never afterwards recovered. Harris says, that its ruins occupying several acres, were to be seen about a century ago, but had when he wrote been just removed, in order to render the land fit for tillage, and that such parts of the rubbish as could not be used any otherwise, had formed that bank which remained between the two houses. Some salt works have been lately carried on near this place, of curious construction. The sea water is drawn, during the summer months, into broad shallow pans of great extent, where having continued until its watery parts have been exhaled by the sun, it is conveyed into large boilers, and chrystalized in the usual manner by evaporation. The salt thus prepared, is found to partake of the qualities of bay salt, and to answer all its purposes, having this advantage, that being perfectly transparent, it excels it in the beauty of its appearance.

About

About a mile to the right of Stonar is Richborough, the Rutupia of the Romans; it is supposed to have been their first and most considerable station in this kingdom, where their forces usually landed. Many of their coins have been found here. It is said to have continued a place of great note, about a thousand years, down to the time of the Anglo Saxons; when both the town and castle, built by Vespasian, for its defence, were finally ruined by the Danes, about the year one thousand and ten. No traces of this city are to be found; its very ruins are no more, and the ground on which it stood is become an open corn field; the remains of the castle are still visible, and are well worthy the notice of the antiquary; its walls, whose original height cannot be ascertained, because imperfect, are in some places twelve feet thick, and composed of flints and Roman bricks, these latter are sixteen inches long, eleven broad, and one and a half thick, of great hardness. This castle had two gates, one on the Western, the other on the Northern side. The wall to the East is quite demolished, by the fall of the cliff, and the ruins are overgrown with ivy. Upon an eminence near the castle, are the remains of the Castrensian Amphitheatre made of turf, for the exercise and diversion of the garrison: the soil is gravel and sand, long since plowed over. Those who may be desirous of more particulars relative to Richborough, should consult Dr. Battley's elegant Treatise upon that subject, a translation

translation of which, with notes, was published in 1774.

I must not omit to remark, that strangers will find the roads in the Isle of Thanet, very intricate, as they cross and intersect each other in almost every direction; but that these intricacies are easily unravelled by Mr. Hall's Map, taken from an actual survey of the island (by that very accurate and intelligent surveyor, Mr. Hogben) which marks the roads with the greatest exactness, and precisely ascertains their distances. A stranger with this map in his pocket, can never be at a loss to determine, how many miles any particular place is from another, or to fix its site or bearings, and therefore can stand in need of no other guide to direct him in his excursions.

Near Margate, about four miles to the southward, is the village of Birchington. In the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, are several ancient monuments, belonging to the families of Quekes and Crispes, whose mansion still bearing the former name, is about half a mile from the town. From this house, Henry Crispe, Esq. a man of very considerable property, and who had formerly been high sheriff of the county, was carried, forcibly, a prisoner to the Spanish Netherlands. The following account of that transaction, communicated by the late Hon. Mrs. Rooke, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury,

Canterbury, and found among the writings of the estate of Stona, in the Isle of Thanet, may not, perhaps be disagreeable to the reader.

*Concerning Henry Crispe, Esq. being carried by force to Bruges, in Flanders, in 1657.*

“ Henry Crispe, Esq. of Quex, in the Island of Thanet, in Kent, was forcibly and violently, in the night time, without his will, taken and carried out of his then dwelling house, at Quex, in the parish of Birchington, near the sea side, by certain Englishmen and others, and by force carried to Bruges, in Flanders, and detained there, as a prisoner, until three thousand pounds should be paid for his ransom. Henry Crispe, a few days after his arrival at Bruges, sent to his brothers son, Thomas Crispe, Esq. ; who then lived near Quex, to come over to him, at Bruges, to give him assistance in those great exigencies and extremities, and accordingly he went over to him, and after some advice taken there, Henry Crispe, dispatched his nephew, Thomas Crispe, into England, there to join his endeavours, together, with the endeavours of his son, Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight, then in England, for his ransom and enlargement, and to raise money for that purpose, both which they found great difficulty to effect, because that Oliver Cromwell, having at that time taken upon him the government of the nation, and suspecting, that the  
“ taking

“ taking away Mr. Henry Crispe, was only a collusion,  
“ whereby to colour the lending or giving three thou-  
“ sand pounds to King Charles II. then beyond the  
“ seas: Oliver Cromwell and his junto did cast a coun-  
“ cil, and made an order, that the said Henry Crispe  
“ should not be ransomed; whereupon much difficulty  
“ arose, to procure a license to ransom Henry Crispe,  
“ which put Sir Nicholas Crispe and the said Thomas  
“ Crispe to great trouble and expence to obtain. Sir  
“ Nicholas Crispe died before his father was ransomed,  
“ and then the whole care devolved on Thomas Crispe,  
“ to obtain the license, and to raise money, and after  
“ the death of Sir Nicholas Crispe, he returned back to  
“ Bruges, to acquaint Henry Crispe, that he could not  
“ raise sufficient money in England for his ransom, to  
“ be suddenly done without the sale of some part of  
“ his estate; and hereupon he impowered his nephew,  
“ Thomas Crispe, and one Robert Darrel, Esq. to make  
“ sale of some lands, for that purpose, and all care and  
“ diligence was used to hasten the ransom; and Tho-  
“ mas Crispe, in the winter's dangerous season of the  
“ year, six times passed the seas, to comfort, and con-  
“ fer with his uncle Henry Crispe, in order to remove  
“ all obstructions, and to raise money to redeem him  
“ out of his imprisonment at Bruges, where he was  
“ eight months, before released, and then returned to  
“ England, and died at Quex, July 25, 1663.” This  
enterprize is said to have been planned and executed,

H

by

by Captain Golding, of Ramsgate, a sanguine royalist : and was thus conducted. The party landed at Goreend, near Birchington, and at Quex, took Mr. Crispe out of his bed, without the least resistance. They conveyed him in his own coach to the sea-side, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domestics being suffered to attend him although that favour was earnestly requested. He was carried first to Ostend, and from thence to Bruges, both which places were then in the power of Spain, which had been several years at war with England. It appears, that Mr. Crispe had been for some time under apprehensions of such an attack ; loop holes, for the discharge of muskets had been made in different parts of the house, and he is said to have afforded very generous entertainments, to such of his neighbours, as would lodge there to defend him : but these precautions were all rendered useless, by the spirit, the vigour, and the activity of Golding. From this house King William the Third used to embark for Holland, and frequently resided here some days, whilst waiting for a favourable wind. The church at Birchington, is one of the chapels belonging to Monkton, and the clerk had formerly some peculiar privileges, differing from those of other parish clerks in the island ; besides certain sums of money amounting quarterly to five shillings and sixpence, he had paid him in kind, by the farmers twelve cops and two sheaves of wheat, and twelve cops and two sheaves

sheaves of barley; but in the year sixteen hundred and thirty-eight, an assessment was made by the parishioners of Birchington, and of Villa Wood, wherein they rated their lands at twelvence the score acres, and the cottages at fourpence each, for the clerk's wages. In this village is a good inn; for the accommodation of such company as may chuse to dine or drink tea there; which has an exceeding pleasant prospect from the windows of the dining room above stairs.

About three miles from Birchington, to the Westward, is the pleasant village of St. Nicholas: here are several good houses, inhabited by many gentlemen of great fortune. The church is situated on a rising ground, and was formerly a chapel to Reculver, but was made parochial about the year thirteen hundred, in the time of archbishop Winchelsea.

About a mile from St. Nicholas, is Sarre, a small village, situated at the most South Western extremity of the island. It was formerly a sea port, and more populous than it is now, being frequented by the ships which anchored here, in their passage to and from the North mouth: in Bede's time, two ferry boats were employed here in transporting men and cattle from the Isle of Thanet to East Kent, the water being about three furlongs wide. It is conjectured by Lewis that the North mouth was originally called Sarre, there be-



ing mention made in the Notitia, of a British river of that name, and that the town of Sarre received its appellation from the river ; but that in process of time, the sea falling away at the Northmouth, and the water therefore failing, the inhabitants gave it the name of Wantsume. In a rude map of this island, in a manuscript, formerly belonging to the abbey of St. Austins, is a pretty large boat placed here, with a woman habited as a religious, sitting in the stern of it ; and a man in a porter's habit, with a cross on his right arm, to shew that he belonged to the Religious, and a staff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat ; which seems to intimate that, at that time, the water was so much fallen away, that the boat could not come up quite to the shore. Upon the hill to the Eastward of the town, about thirty rods on the left hand of the great road leading to Monkton, stood the parish church, it was called by the name of St. Giles, its patron, to whom it was dedicated : this parish was formerly a vicarage, but so small, that in King Richard the Second's time it was not taxed to the tenth, and valued at only sixty-six shillings and eight-pence. The alteration made in this place by the failure of the Wantsume, probably occasioned the removal of many of the inhabitants, and the dissolution of this little vicarage ; and the parish church was in consequence suffered to fall to decay. No mention has been made of this church, in any of the wills which have been registered since the year

year thirteen hundred and ninety-six; and at this time there are not the least traces of it remaining. The vicarage is now united to St. Nicholas, the vicar of which receives the small tithes and offerings; but the inhabitants of Sarre, still maintain the distinction of supporting their own poor. It is a member of the Port of Sandwich, and governed by a deputy from that town.

Being half way between Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, it has an exceeding good inn, for the accommodation and refreshment of the company, to and from the Isle of Thanet. At this place is kept a subscription pack of hounds, by the gentlemen of the Island.

About two miles from Sarre, nearer Margate, is Monkton; which probably derived its name from its belonging to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; it is situated on the South side of the island, and is six miles from Margate. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene: the body of it seems to have been, formerly, much larger than it is now, it consists at present, but of one aisle, and a chancel; part of another aisle is still to be seen, and the arches between the two remain in the wall, at present standing. In the chancel are stalls, in which the monks used to sit, and in the windows are some remains of painted glass, among which

which were the heads of several of the Priors: at the West end of the church are said to have been the following lines:

*Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit Unda  
Fertilis et munda nulli est in orbe secunda.*

*Englished.*

Thanet round isle compass'd by water, reckon'd  
Fertile and clean to none on earth the second.

About two miles from Monkton, in a bottom, is Minster. Domneva, daughter of Ercombert, king of Kent, built and founded an abbey at this place about the year six hundred and seventy, and furnished it with veiled virgins, becoming herself the first abbess; Mildred her daughter succeeded her, and so far excelled her mother in piety, that she was canonized and the nunnery was afterwards called by her name. The church is the most ancient structure in the island, and has three aisles; in the choir, are eighteen collegiate stalls; on the floor of the church and in the porch, are several large flat grave stones which are very ancient. Upon the top of the spire of the steeple, was formerly a globe, and upon that a wooden cross, covered with lead, above which, was a vane, and upon that a cross of iron. These were, however removed by one Culmer, about the year

year sixteen hundred and forty-seven, who had got the sequestration of the living, upon the refusal of Dr. Casaubon, to take the covenant, this bigot fancying them to be monuments of idolatry: upon this Lewis wittily remarks that Culmer had but done his work by halves, having left the church, built in the form of a cross, still remaining. In the last century, a pot of Roman silyer coins was ploughed up near this place; they were chiefly of Lucius Aurelius Verus.

About half a mile from Minster, is Mount Pleasant, a house of entertainment, universally admired for its beautiful prospect; the accommodations are neat, and the landlord exceedingly civil and very attentive; so that parties who chuse to dine or drink tea, will find themselves very agreeably and comfortably entertained: nothing can exceed, and scarcely any prospect equal the view from the windows of the dining room above stairs: on the one hand may be seen the spires of the Reculvers, the Isle of Shepoy, the Nore, the mouth of the River Thames, and the Queen's Channel; on the other, the Cliffs of Calais, the Downs, the Straits of Dover, the towns of Deal and Sandwich, great part of East Kent, the stately Banqueting House of the Earl of Guilford, at Waldershare, the spires of Woodnesburgh and Ash, the ruins of the ancient castle of Richborough, the fertile meadows of Mynstre and Monkton with the River Wantsum meandering through  
the

the vale, the venerable gothic tower of the cathedral at Canterbury, and a compass of hills about a hundred miles in extent terminating the prospect.

Adjacent to Mount Pleasant, a little nearer to the Margate road, is Cleve; a very handsome house the property of Mr. Farrer, but at present, not the place of his residence; it has an excellent garden, and a very delightful prospect.

Not far from Cleve, in a valley between that place and Birchington, is Acole, a small village, which was formerly called Mill Burgh, and had a chapel, situated about a mile from the town at Villa Wood; this chapel belonging to Monkton, was served by a curate, until the year fifteen hundred and sixty-three, when the service was discontinued, and the building suffered to fall to decay; scarcely any traces of it are now to be seen; the parishioners of Acole are assessed towards the repairs of the chapel at Birchington, still, however preserving the distinction of maintaining their own poor.

*The*

## T H E T A B L E

O F

## R A T E S     A N D     D U T I E S

*Imposed by the late Act of Parliament, for Building a  
new Pier at Margate, and other Purposes.*

|  | s. | d.  |
|--|----|-----|
| <b>F</b> OR every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley,<br>beans, pease, tares, mustard seed, Canary seed,<br>and seeds of every denomination, the pro-<br>perty of a portsmān — —          | 0  | 1   |
| For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and<br>so in proportion, the property of a portsmān  | 1  | 0   |
| For every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley,<br>beans, pease, tares, mustard seed, Canary seed;<br>and seeds of every denomination, the pro-<br>perty of a shireman — —                  | 0  | 2   |
| For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and<br>so in proportion, the property of a shireman  | 2  | 0   |
| For every quarter of wheat, meal, rye, barley,<br>beans, pease, tares, mustard seed, Canary seed,<br>and seeds of every denomination, the pro-<br>perty of an alien or merchant stranger — | 0  | 4   |
| I  |    | For |

|   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| For every twenty quarters of malt and oats, and<br>so in proportion, the property of an alien or<br>merchant stranger — — | 4  | 0  |
| For every barrel of beer, the property of a<br>British subject — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every other barrel, wet or dry, the property<br>of a British subject — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every barrel of beer, the property of an<br>alien or merchant stranger — —  | 0  | 4  |
| For every other barrel, wet or dry, the property<br>of an alien or merchant stranger — —                                  | 0  | 4  |
| For every barrel of ale, the property of a British<br>subject — — —   | 0  | 4  |
| For every half barrel ditto ditto — —   | 0  | 2  |
| For every firkin, wet or dry — —  | 0  | 1  |
| For every tun of wine or sweet oil —  | 1  | 4  |
| For every pipe, dry or wet — —  | 0  | 8  |
| For every puncheon — —  | 0  | 6  |
| For every hogshead, dry — —   | 0  | 4  |
| For every hogshead, wet — —   | 0  | 3  |
| For every great dry vat — — —   | 0  | 6  |
| For every small dry vat — —   | 0  | 3  |
| For every bale, great — —   | 0  | 4  |
| Ditto, small — — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every pack of wool yarn, containing two<br>hundred and forty pounds weight —  | 0  | 8  |
| For every larger of smaller package, in the same<br>proportion — — —  |    |    |

For

|  | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| For every barrel of train or fish oil —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every small frail, maund, or basket —  | 0  | 1  |
| For every great maund or basket — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every piece of ordinance, brafs, per hundred weight — — —                                  | 0  | 1  |
| Iron, per hundred weight — —   | 0  | 1  |
| For every anchor, per hundred weight —   | 0  | 1  |
| For every hundred weight of copper and brafs unwrought — —                                     | 0  | 2  |
| Ditto, wrought — —   | 0  | 3  |
| For every hundred weight of lead —   | 0  | 1  |
| For every chaldron or ton of coals, culm, splint, coke, or cinders, the property of a portfman | 0  | 2  |
| Ditto of a shireman — —  | 0  | 3  |
| For every ton of falt — —  | 1  | 0  |
| For every one hundred of cod, called sized fish  | 0  | 6  |
| Ditto the small fort — — —   | 0  | 3  |
| For every load of lime of eighteen bufhels —   | 0  | 1  |
| For every hundred of deal boards —   | 1  | 0  |
| For every thousand of flaves — —   | 1  | 0  |
| For every hundred of battens — —   | 1  | 0  |
| For every hundred of fpars, great —  | 1  | 0  |
| Ditto, small — — —   | 0  | 6  |
| For every small cask — —   | 0  | 2  |
| For every great cask — —   | 0  | 4  |
| For every small trunk, cheft or box —  | 0  | 1  |
| For every great trunk, cheft, or box —   | 0  | 2  |



|  | s. | d.  |
|--|----|-----|
| For every truss, great   | 0  | 4   |
| Ditto small  | 0  | 2   |
| For ever fardel or small parcel                                    | 0  | 1   |
| For every pocket of hops   | 0  | 4   |
| For every bag of hops  | 0  | 6   |
| For every thousand bricks  | 0  | 4   |
| For every thousand plain tiles                                     | 0  | 4   |
| For every thousand pan tiles                                       | 0  | 10  |
| For every thousand paving tiles                                    | 0  | 10  |
| For every thousand paving stones, large                            | 1  | 4   |
| Ditto, small   | 0  | 8   |
| For every ton of stone   | 0  | 4   |
| For every ton of marble  | 1  | 0   |
| For every grindstone   | 0  | 1   |
| For every common cart load of bowlder flint stone                  | 0  | 2   |
| For every common cart load of chalk stones,<br>rough or hewn       | 0  | 2   |
| For every hundred weight of cheese                                 | 0  | 2   |
| For every sack of three bushels of potatoes, ap-<br>ples, or pears | 0  | 0½  |
| For every barrel of red herrings                                   | 0  | 1   |
| For every hundred cabbages   | 0  | 2   |
| For every cord of wood   | 0  | 4   |
| For every hundred of laggots                                       | 0  | 4   |
| For every ton of oak, elm, or other timber                         | 0  | 6   |
| For every mast, great  | 2  | 0   |
| Ditto, small   | 0  | 6   |
| For every hundred weight of iron                                   | 0  | 1   |
|  |    | For |

s. d.

|   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| For every bundle of nail rods, per hundred weight | — — | 0 1  |
| For every barrel of pitch or tar                  | —   | 0 2  |
| For every hundred weight of hemp                  | —   | 0 1  |
| For every bolt of canvass, large                  | —   | 0 2  |
| Ditto, small                                      | — — | 0 1  |
| For every load of oak or elm boards               | —   | 1 0  |
| For every thousand of cleft pale                  | —   | 0 10 |
| For every load of posts and rails                 | —   | 0 6  |
| For every load of hoops                           | — — | 0 6  |
| For every load of laths                           | — — | 0 6  |
| For every mill stone, great                       | —   | 1 0  |
| Ditto, small                                      | — — | 0 6  |
| For every tomb stone                              | — — | 1 6  |
| For every ditto marble                            | — — | 2 6  |
| For every corpse                                  | — — | 5 9  |
| For every ton of kelp                             | —   | 1 0  |
| For every horse                                   | — — | 1 6  |
| For every four-wheeled carriage                   | —   | 2 6  |
| For every two-wheeled carriage                    | —   | 1 6  |
| For every sedan chair                             | — — | 1 0  |
| For every sack of five bushels of flour           | —   | 0 1  |
| For every sack of bran of eight bushels           | —   | 0 1  |
| For every ton of brill                            | — — | 1 0  |
| For every load of hay of thirty-six trusses       | —   | 1 6  |
| For every load of straw                           | —   | 1 0  |
| For every bushel of onions                        | —   | 0 1  |

For

|  | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| For every bushel of oysters — —                                | 0  | 1  |
| For every firkin or small barrel of oysters                    | 0  | 1  |
| For every hide, raw or tanned —                                | 0  | 2  |
| For every dozen of goat, calf, sheep, or lamb<br>skins — — — — | 0  | 2  |
| For every hundred weight of wrought pewter                     | 0  | 3  |
| Ditto old — — — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every hawk — — — —   | 0  | 2  |
| For every dog — — — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For every fox — — — —  | 0  | 2  |
| For hares, pheasants, and all other game, per<br>head — — — —  | 0  | 1  |

A LIST

A L I S T  
O F R A T E S

*Established by the Commissioners on the Articles under-mentioned, which had been omitted in the Table, annexed to the Act.*

|   | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| FOR every butt  | 0  | 9  |
| Ditto, empty  | 0  | 3  |
| For every bag of feathers, large  | 0  | 6  |
| Ditto, small  | 0  | 3  |
| For every cratch, large.  | 0  | 6  |
| Ditto, small  | 0  | 3  |
| For every stove   | 0  | 2  |
| For every chest of drawers, double  | 0  | 6  |
| Ditto, single   | 0  | 3  |
| For every mahogany or other chair   | 0  | 1  |
| For every side of bacon   | 0  | 2  |
| For every dining table  | 0  | 3  |
| For every other ditto   | 0  | 2  |
| For every bedstead  | 0  | 2  |
| For every sofa  | 0  | 6  |
| For every harpsichord   | 1  | 6  |
| For every spinet or forte piano   | 1  | 0  |
| For wine in hampers, per dozen  | 0  | 1  |
| For every kit of salmon   | 0  | 1  |
| For every hundred weight of cordage   | 0  | 1  |
| For lumber, or other articles not specified; at<br>the rate of two-pence in the shilling on every<br>freight. |    |    |

L I S T

Somerfet, Capt. Rowe, jun., sails on Sunday, and returns on Wednesday. Passage 4s.

N. B. The Somerfet sails during the Winter, from Margate, every Friday, and returns on Tuesday.

The Rose in June, Capt. Rowe, sen., sails from Margate on Wednesday, and returns on Sunday. Passage 4s.

The above vessels sail to Dice Quay, and Billingsgate Dock, Lower Thames Street, London, where answers are given respecting the time of sailing.

There are also two corn hoys, which sail alternately from Margate to Galley Quay, near the Custom House, on Saturday; and carry Goods and Passengers: they are the Margate, Capt. Watler, and the Isle of Thanet, Capt. Pound. Passage 3s.

The Diligence Packet, Capt. Sandwell, sails between Margate and Ostend during the season. This vessel has exceeding good accommodations for passengers.

**I N D E X.**

Spread Eagle, Grace-Church Street; Cross Keys, Ditto; White Horse, Fetter Lane; and the Golden Cross, Charing Cross. Fare, 1l. 1s.

A Coach, carries Six Infides, every Morning at Four o'Clock, to the above Inns. Fare 1l.

A Night Coach, every Evening at Five o'Clock, arrives in London early in the Morning, carries Six Infides. Fare 1l. 1s.

A Diligence, every Morning at Four o'Clock. Fare 1l. 3s. 6d.

## K

## RAMSGATE

|                                   | Page |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Churches, St. Nicholas            | 51   |
| ———, Sarre                        | 52   |
| ———, Monkton                      | 53   |
| ———, Minster                      | 54   |
| ———, Villa Wood                   | 56   |
| ———, Stonar                       | 45   |
| Coffee Rooms                      | 12   |
| Crispe, Henry, curious account of | 48   |
| Caravans                          | 58   |

## D

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Dandelion | 21 |
| Drapers   | 19 |
| Deputy    | 8  |

## E

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| English Sampson | 44 |
|-----------------|----|

## F

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Farmers, their character | 4  |
| Fort                     | 17 |

## H

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Hoys and Yachts  | 15 |
| ——— Lift of      | 59 |
| Harbour, Margate | 8  |
| ———, Ramsgate    | 48 |

Hackendown

# I N D E X.

## A

|                       | Page |
|-----------------------|------|
| <b>A</b> COLE         | 56   |
| Affemby Room, Margate | 9    |
| _____, Ramsgate       | 42   |

## B

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Beacons, their use    | 1  |
| _____, Description of | 39 |
| Bank                  | 13 |
| Bathing, manner of    | 9  |
| _____, Efficacy of    | 13 |
| Baths, Warm           | 13 |
| Birchington           | 47 |
| Broadstairs           | 40 |

## C

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Coaches and Diligences, List of | 57 |
| Cleve                           | 56 |
| Churches, Margate               | 16 |
| _____, St. Peter                | 41 |
| _____, St. Lawrence             | 44 |
| _____, Birchington              | 47 |

Churches,



|                         | Page |
|-------------------------|------|
| Markets                 | 15   |
| Map, new, advantages of | 47   |
| Monkton                 | 53   |
| Monkish Verfes          | 54   |
| Minster                 | 54   |
| Mount Pleasant          | 55   |

## N

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| Nash Court     | 20 |
| North Foreland | 39 |

## P

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Prospect Coffee House | 14 |
| Post Office           | 12 |
| Post                  | 15 |
| Plants, Catalogue of  | 6  |
| Pegwell               | 44 |
| Packet (Offend)       | 60 |

## Q

|         |    |
|---------|----|
| Queekes | 47 |
|---------|----|

## R

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Rates, Table of | 49 |
| Ramsgate        | 41 |
| Richborough     | 46 |

Salmanstone

|                   | S | Page |
|-------------------|---|------|
| Salmanstone       | — | 23   |
| Sarre             | — | 51   |
| Salt Pans         | — | 45   |
| Square, Cecil     | — | 9    |
| —, Hawley         | — | 10   |
| Schools           | — | 16   |
| Stour River       | — | 1    |
| Stone             | — | 39   |
| Stonar            | — | 44   |
| St. Lawrence      | — | 43   |
| St. Nicholas      | — | 51   |
| St. Peter         | — | 41   |
| Stages (Ramsgate) | — | 58   |

|                        | T |    |
|------------------------|---|----|
| Thanet, its Extent     | — | 2  |
| —, its Salubrity       | — | 3  |
| —, its Natural History | — | 5  |
| Theatre Royal          | — | 12 |

|                           | W |    |
|---------------------------|---|----|
| Whale, Beaked             | — | 19 |
| —, Spermaceti             | — | 40 |
| Woodchurch, or Villa Wood | — | 56 |

F I N I S.

L

# E R R A T A.

*Page 30, line 21 for Œduim read Œdium—p. 33, l. 17, for ornamental read ornament—p. 34, l. 19, for Sierna read Sienna—p. 35, l. 3 for Pluto read Plato—p. 37, l. 7 after fluted add a comma—p. 38, l. 19, for cinrary read cinerary—ibid. l. 26, for oration read ovation—ibid. l. 27, for prosepine, read proserpine—p. 49, l. 18, for Yatches read Yachts—p. 45, l. 24, for chrystalized, read crytallized—p. 48, l. 2, for Stona read Stonar.*









